Intervention: School/community program for sexual risk reduction among teens

Finding: Insufficient evidence to determine effectiveness

Potential partners to undertake the intervention:	
Nonprofits or local coalitions	☐Businesses or labor organizations
Schools or universities □	⊠Media
	□ Local public health departments
State public health departments	□Policymakers
Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations	Other:

Background on the intervention:

School/community programs for sexual risk reduction among teens include school-based interventions based on social learning and diffusion theory that integrate sex education into courses for K-12 students. Typically, these programs also include graduate level sex education courses for teachers, training of peer educators, school-based health clinic services, workshops to develop parents' and community leaders' skills as role models, and media coverage of a spectrum of health topics.

Findings from the systematic reviews:

This program reduced teen pregnancy rates in the participating community, but not in the comparison counties.

Limitations/Comments:

This program is recommended for rural youth, African American youth, and white youth. It was originally implemented in Denmark and South Carolina (1980s) and then replicated in Kansas (mid-1990s). In Kansas, the program also resulted in delayed initiation of sexual intercourse and increased condom use among participants.

Additional information:

Sociometrics, Program Archive on Sexuality, Health and Adolescence

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References:

Alford, S. Science and Success: Sex education and other programs that work to prevent teen pregnancy, HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections; 2003. Available online at:

Advocates for Youth - http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/ScienceSuccess.pdf